

Dixie Highway Route Settled

In a letter dated May 4th from Rockcastle County Road Engineer, B. T. Moynahan, to H. E. Taylor of our city the following statement is made. "The Fiscal Court in session to-day designated the Madison-Rockcastle inter county seat road via Scaffold Cane. Madison has agreed to meet us at any point we designate. This should put a stop to the controversy. Mr. Toms assures me that this will meet with Mr. Terrill's approval.

"Recent developments make the outlook for a road over Scaffold Cane a certainty in the near future. We will probably let a grading contract on this road in the next thirty days."

Since it is impossible to please everybody as to the location of this local division of the road, every citizen should give up his opinion and stand to the agreement that Madison would meet Rockcastle at any point they chose. What we want is Dixie Highway. Berea is on the map and there to stay. Let every man stand to that which is best for all in general.

We are glad to state that by request of our local committee the state furnished wholly disinterested engineers, with Mr. Toms as chief, to thoroughly investigate and settle on the most desirable route to meet Rockcastle. The Scaffold Cane way was chosen as such.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Kentucky's road laws were further fortified last Friday by the Court of Appeals, which upheld the \$300,000 bond issue voted in Pulaski county.

Methodists in conference in Louisville, including bishops, secretaries of boards and ministers of many cities, dedicated last Sunday the handsome new headquarters on Fourth street of the Board of Church Extension.

A final proposition for the adoption of last year's wage scale has been made by the Western Kentucky mine operators to the miners. A convention of the employees will be called to decide whether to accept.

Is 100 Years Old.

Mrs. Susan Bowen, who was 100 years old on May 5th, was a resident of Winchester until a short while ago, when she removed to Torrent. She retains her physical strength and mental faculties to a remarkable degree, making her own bed daily and assisting with the dish washing. She has outlived her husband and nine children. Mrs. Bowen has one brother, Walter Moore, living in Oklahoma, who is 93 years old.

Two Kentuckians Victims of Mexican Bandit Bullets.

Hudson Rogers, 17 years old, a private of Troop A, Fourteenth United States Cavalry, and a son of L. K. Rogers, well-known horseman of Lexington, was the victim of a Mexican bullet in the bandit raid Saturday morning at Glenn Springs, Texas. News of the death of the soldier boy was received in a telegraphic communication from Colonel Frederick W. Sibbey, in command of the Fourteenth at Alpine, Texas.

Coincidentally with the news, came the report that the body of Winfield Mills, who has worn the army uniform of Uncle Sam for more than twenty-seven years, and who was a cousin of Mrs. Rogers, was expected to arrive in Danville Sunday from Columbus, N. M., where he was killed last week while on border duty with his regiment.

More Roads

According to information received, 28 counties of this state have voted bonds to the amount of \$5,725,000.00. In addition to the above figures bonds will be voted on within the next 30 days by 11 counties to the amount of \$1,870,000.00. This amounts to over seven and one-half million dollars in 39 counties, and will build and improve approximately 1,500 miles of road or enough to cross the state at its widest point five times.

Progress Being Made on the Midland Trail

F. C. Merrill, who is "logging" the "Midland Trail" the transcontinental auto route, arrived in Frankfort Monday from the West. Mr. Merrill came through Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky eastward.

The Midland Trail from Louisville leads eastward over the Dixie and Jackson Ways and the Boone Trail through Shelbyville and Frankfort, thence to Versailles, Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Morehead, Olive Hill and Catlettsburg, then crosses into West (Continued on page five.)

U. S. NEWS

The Hollis Farm Loan Bill, embodying a plan for establishing a system of rural credits, passed the Senate last Thursday 58 to 5. The five negative votes were cast by Republicans.

The convention of anthracite miners at Pottsville, Pa., voted to accept the agreement, recently reached by a joint wage committee, which includes an increase, eight-hour day and recognition.

Returning from the Buenos Aires meeting of the International High Commission, Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, said he found Americanism in high favor and a mutual desire for a merchant marine and Pan-American railroad.

WILSON ACCEPTS NO CONDITIONS

Reserves Right to Treat With Britain Separately.

GERMANY PUT ON PROBATION

Secretary Lansing Explains Why the United States Cannot Discuss With Berlin Matters Pertaining to Relations Between U. S. and Britain.

Washington, May 9.—President Wilson has sent a note to the German government, accepting its declaration of abandonment of illegal submarine warfare and rejecting the suggestion that the United States regard this abandonment as conditional upon Great Britain's action with respect to the blockade.

The note in courteous in tone, but firm and definite. It is intended to remove all doubt on the part of the imperial government as to the position the United States has taken.

Secretary Lansing issued the following statement explaining why the United States cannot discuss matters pertaining to the relations between this government and Great Britain with the imperial government:

"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and other countries.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and noncombatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting, as we are unquestionably bound to act

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Dr. A. F. Cornelius of the American Sanitary Commission Returns

After Rendering a Year's Valuable Service for Suffering Humanity in the War Zone in Serbia



The picture above is that of Dr. Albert F. Cornelius, one of our fellow citizens, who volunteered his professional services for suffering humanity in the war-stricken zone. It all meant no little sacrifice and risk on his part but joy in service rendered. It is certainly a pleasure to listen to his story first-hand, both in public and in private conversation. He is full of information relative to the sections of the war zone where duty called him.

We here give a short sketch of his early career in order that those who may read it shall have a deeper appreciation of the good deeds performed in this time of dire need.

He was born in Laurel County, Ky., February 21, 1886, and in early childhood came to Berea with his parents where he grew up under the influence, educationally, of the free school and Berea College. In June 1906, he began the practice of medicine here, during the time his father, Dr. P. Cornelius, was abroad. After that he went to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, practicing in Hyden, Leslie county, and later in Letcher county, where he was employed by the Consolidated Coal Company as their physician. From this work he went to Boston to further his preparation where he became engaged in the public health service; taking lectures and a special course at Harvard. In all this preparatory work he showed skill and a living interest in his chosen line.

The call came to him, as a member of the American Sanitary Commission, for service in Serbia to fight the awful scourge of typhus that

was raging in that part of the war zone. He, in company with a number of other men of his profession, sailed from New York, May 17, 1915, and after weeks of rough sea life arrived in the field of action. The scourge of typhus was well under control when they arrived and their work became that of improving the sanitary conditions of the prison camps and caring for the wounded as they came from the battlefields. In October he joined an English hospital corps which took him to the danger line and in several instances heard the whir of bullets which went clear of their mark.

Many were the trying circumstances in this campaign, of which words are inadequate to express. Duty held him in Serbia, Macedonia and Bulgaria where the need was greatest, till the 17th of February when they made their way north, doing service in the principal cities, passing through Petrograd and on north through the north route, via Finland and Norway, thence to London, England, and to his native land, arriving at New York, April 27th, within a few days of the date of sailing a year ago.

The Doctor is quite optimistic over the situation and thinks good will come out of all the turmoil that has been going on among the European countries. He emphasizes the good treatment and the appreciation rendered on the part of both belligerents for the service which he had the privilege of rendering.

We are grateful for his safe return and are proud that one of our citizens and fellow-townsmen has had so great a part in such important work for humanity.

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KAISER SENDS FOR VON BEULOW

Big Event Pending, Is Belief in Europe.

MAY MEAN PEACE PLANS

Prince Responds to Hasty Call From the Kaiser For a Personal Interview of Extreme Importance—Many Theories Advanced For Conference.

London, May 9.—Prince Bernhard von Buelow, the former imperial German chancellor, at present looms large on the political horizon of Europe.

The only man living who has ever dared to extort from his imperial master a pledge of greater discretion in the discussion and conduct of the German empire's affairs, is now speeding in a special train toward the great general army headquarters, in the field, in response to a hurry call from the kaiser, who has bidden him, it is reported, to a personal interview "of extreme importance."

The prince has been the greater part of the past year in Switzerland, notably in Luzerne, Zurich and Berne. It is at the latter city that, according to a dispatch, the imperial invitation of a hurried visit to headquarters reached him. Dispatch stated that the prince was "leaving for Berlin," but a later message from The Hague, brought the news of the call from the emperor.

Three theories were advanced in well-informed circles here with reference to the possible purpose of the conference between the kaiser and the hero of the famous "kaiser crisis" of 1908. They are:

First—That Prince von Buelow is to take over the governmental reign of the empire by resuming his former office of imperial chancellor, succeeding Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Second—That he is to be entrusted with an important mission in behalf of the bringing about an opening for peace negotiations with the allies, probably through the medium of a neutral power.

Third—That he is to be sent to the United States on a mission from the kaiser to President Wilson.

In connection with the last theory it is also suggested that the prince may go to Washington as German ambassador to the United States, it being pointed out in some quarters, that Count von Bernstorff's position has become somewhat embarrassing during the long course of the submarine controversy and that this embarrassment has been added to in no considerable degree by the recent seizure of certain papers in the New York office of the former secretary to Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German military attaché.

Rumors of all kinds have been rife of late concerning Prince von Buelow. Private dispatches from Berlin said he was to resume the imperial chancellorship, while other advices were to the effect that he was to take the place of Dr. von Jagow as foreign minister.

It has been for many months an open secret that the prince, while in Switzerland, was engaged in private and informal negotiations with certain high officials of other powers in behalf of peace, though he has himself steadfastly denied the report.

PRINCE VON BEULOW

To Confer With Kaiser on Matter of Great Importance.



does more for Berea than The Citizen when it comes to boosting. Why not line up and become a booster and see your business grow to your own satisfaction and your neighbors?

WORLD NEWS

The German answer to the demands of the United States, regarding the use of submarines, has been received. Germany agrees to stop torpedoing passenger and freight liners without due warning and sufficient time for passengers and crew to make their escape. This has been the requirement of international law and is all the United States has contended for.

The German note seeks, in yielding to the demands of the United States, to place upon this country the responsibility of forcing England to stop her violations of international law. Though England's acts have been annoying, they have not led to the destruction of human life and therefore the United States has sought a settlement from Germany first. Now the way is clear to push more strongly our protests against England's violations of law and neutral rights.

Lord Robert Cecil, in behalf of the English Foreign Office, takes exception to Germany's statement regarding England's blockade as a starvation measure. He calls attention to the inconsistency of the clauses in the note, which suggests a hungry population in Germany, and the statement of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag in which he ridiculed the idea of England's ability to seriously affect the food supply of Germany.

The insurrection in Ireland has been put down but it has led to the retirement of Augustine Barrill from the Cabinet, where he held the position of Secretary to Ireland. He appeared to favor a policy of leniency, which had previously been fitted to the situation, but which was decidedly out of place in dealing with such a condition as had arisen in Dublin.

The National Geographical Society calls attention to the large extent of territory that France has recovered since the early invasion of the Germans in the beginning of the war. This territory covers an area of more than two thousand and five hundred square miles, including some large and important cities noted for historic associations as well as for manufactures and commerce.

The conference of General Scott and General Obregon, the Mexican Minister of War, seems to have been more effective than had been expected. They have practically arrived at an agreement which will allow the American troops to remain in Mexico and pursue their purpose more fully. There are limitations to the extent of the American search and to the duration of it, but this is compensated for by the use of the railroads and other concessions.

American troops in Mexico have won another victory over the bandit followers of Villa. After a hard march of 26 miles they succeeded in surprising a band, and in the engagement which followed killed 42 Mexicans, without suffering any loss themselves. Such victories do much to discourage the opposition.

The use of American capital in opening up production in Mexico and resuming industry is being favored by Mexican authorities as a good way to break up the spirit of the revolution. Idleness of the population is regarded as a great cause of unrest and lawlessness.

The bill to withdraw American sovereignty from the Philippine Islands did not pass Congress, and there is likely to be a good deal of opposition to the measure. Many of the younger Philipinos themselves do not favor it and are making their point of view better known and understood in the United States.

VILLA BANDITS FORD RIO GRANDE

Americans Shot Down As They Flee From Hut—Troopers Routed By Fire Balls

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Alpine, Tex.—Villa bandits, some 70 in number, forded the Rio Grande (Continued on Page Five)